## DISTRICT LANSBURGH &

Store Open Until 9 O'Clock Saturday Evenings.

# The Greatest Collar Sale on Record



# **Begins Tomorrow** Morning at 8.

2,000 Dozen MEN'S COLLARS, 4-ply Linen Worth 15c. to 20c. each,

For This Sale,

These Collars are direct from one of the largest Collar factories in Troy. It's the cleaning up of the season. Some of these Collars are termed seconds, but the blemishes are so trivial that it is hardly noticeable. The wearing qualities are perfect. Hundreds of dozens of this lot are flawless. No Collar worth less than 15c., many worth 20c. Almost any shape, size or style you want. Sizes 14 to 161/2, inclusive. Positively the Collar event of the New Year.

Come early to get your size. Men's Furnishing Department-Upper entrance.

#### Our Annual Clear Up In BOYS' CLOTHING.

Every piece of Boys' Winter Clothing to be sacrificed. Our stock is complete. We can give you any style or size Suit, Overcoat, etc., desired. The prices below will give you a true statement of

well tailored. \$4.00 and \$4.25 values-Suit	52.49
180 3-piece Suits; sizes 9 to 16, in fancy cassimeres and \$4.50 values—Suit	
200 Fine Double-breasted Suits, in cassimere and navy values—Suit	blue cheviot. \$4.00 \$2.79
350 Blouse Suits, in large varieties, cut down to half of	f original price,
20% discount on all Suits, Overcoats and Reefers (except	t the above items mentioned).
48 pair \$1.50 Leather Leggins. Choice-each	75c.
150 Navy Blue Flannel Shirts and Blouse Waists; 60c. q Or 3 for \$1.00.	35c.
100 All-wool Sweaters; \$1.25 quality	83c.
200 Percale, Outing and Cheviot Shirt Waists: 25c and	lity-each 15c.

FOR ONE DAY.

Ladles' and Gents' 29c. quality
Fleece-lined Cashmere Gloves. Spe- 19c.

in white, mode, tan, brown and \$1.25 gray. Special.....

#### Big Glove Values. Ribbons Sacrificed

pink, blue, lavender, yellow and 10c. red; sold for 15c. yard. Special. 10c. 5-inch All-slik Ribbons, in dots, stripes and plaids; sold for 29e. yard. 19c. 1 lot of No. 7 All-silk Fancy Taffeta and Satin Gros Grain Ribbons, in all 5C. shades; sold for 10c. yard. Special 5C.

#### Sacrifice in Hosiery:

Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double knee, high spliced heel and double toe; warranted fast black; 19c. 121/2C.

Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere and Fleec-lined Hose, with double heel and toe; war-ranted fast color; 35c. value. Spe- 25c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Fancy Hose, in black and white, with double heel and toe; warranted fast color; 25c. 19C.

Men's Pure Dye Black and Tan 13c. Half Hose; all sizes. Only-pair...

Men's Regular 25c. Fancy Half Hose, in many different styles. This 18c. 3 pair for 50c. instead of 25c. pair. Men's Heavy-weight Tan Wool Half Hose; regular 35c. quality. 21c.

Stationery.

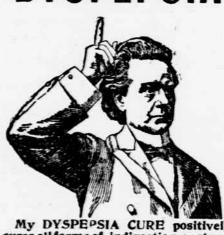
240 boxes of Fine Stationery; this is a lot left over from the holiday season; odds and ends of different sizes, thus and finish; some sold for 21c., others as high 15c. as 35c. box. To close, your choice... 15c. 500 lbs. Excellent Writing Paper, in the new square sheet, small and large; all plain—this paper is excellent value at 18c. pound. For Saturday we will sell 500 lbs. 12c.

## LANSBURGH & BRO.,

420 to 426 7th St. 

417 to 425 8th St.

## DYSPEPSIA



My DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion or stomach trouble. It rejuvenates worn-out stomachs. It builds up stomachs that have been weakened by powerful cathartics and old-fashioned nostrums.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure corrects bleating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by inligestion, wind on the stomach, beliching wind or sour food, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, improper circulation, coated tongue, heart-burn or water-brash. His Headache Cure stops headache in 3 minutes. Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles. Munyon's Blood Cure corrects all bloodimpurities. Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to women. Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to reliave asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Astama Cure and Heros areguaranteed to relieve aathma in three minutes and cure in five days. Munyon's Caarrh Remedies never fail.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men, Price, \$1.

Munyon has a cure for every disease. The Guide to Health (free) tells of them. Cures, mostly 25 cta. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia. MUNTON'S INHALER CUR CATABRH.

# Oriental Rugs.

We take the pleasure 3 of announcing our an- \$ \$ nual special discount \$ \$ sale during this month. A large collection, low prices and a guar-

## Davidyan's,

807 Vermont Ave. N.W. & A New Permanent Rug Store. A New Permanent Rug Store.

PROF. J. J. GEORGES & SON,
1116 Pa. ave. n.w.,
1116 Pa. ave. n.w.,
Phone Main 2818-2.

Phone Main 2818-2.

Mattress and Couch Factory, 452 Pa. ave.

## Cabinets

At Sale Prices.

-There's a lot of bargain news in these lists of prices today-fortieth Anniversary bargains—the truest "great" values you ever en-

Parlor Cabinet, \$12.75.



around \$18 ished mahogany fin bevel plate mirrors, 5 The cabhigh and

Parlor and Curio Cabinets.

Mahogany - finish Parlor Cabinet Mahogany finish Parlor Cabinet .....\$30.00 \$25.46 

Music Cabinets.

Mahogany Music Cabinet ... \$23.00 \$17.75 Mahogany Music Cabinet ... \$23.00 \$16.00 Mahogany Music Cabinet ... \$24.00 \$19.20 Mahogany finish Music Cabinet ... \$24.00 \$19.20 Mahogany Music Cabinet ... \$24.00 \$19.20 Mahogany Mahogany Music Cabinet ... \$24.00 \$19.20 Mahogany Ma Mahogany Music Cab-inet ..... \$4.50 \$3.60 inet .......\$28.00 \$22.40 Mahogany finish Music Cabinet ........\$8.00 \$6.40

Georges' Foot Comforts

#### WE WISH TO

## Apologize

To those not being able \{ to get waited on at the Selling=Out Sale

Groceries,

Wines

## Liquors,

And wish to state the } same prices as quoted \$ in Tuesday's Star of January 14th will prevail until our \$40,000 stock is disposed of.

The Alma Co.. 318 9th St. N. W.

'Phone 2188.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Hair Goods at Half Price.

Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair. Natural color, \$1.25.

S. HELLER'S,

The Board of Tr Reduce and Equalize It.

ASSESSMENTS TOO HIGH

Strong Showing Made in 1900

Against Personali Tax Law.

throughout its course given intelligent and valuable attention to the question of municipal taxation and assessment as one of the factors lying at the foundations of the prosperity and welfare of the District of Columbia, which it was organized to conserve. The board was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the law creating the present board of assessment and equalization, in the interests of a more equitable adjustment of the tax burden. It has likewise subsequently urged the repeal of the personal tax law. The board is now engaged in an effort to prevent the postponement of the large projected improvements as a result of the temporary failure of the District's current revenues to meet the current and the extraordinary expenses. A meeting of the special committee on municipal finance, composed of John Joy Edson, Charles J. Bell, Theodore W. Noyes, S. W. Woodward and George Truesdell, is to be held this afternoon, at which the whole question of the fiscal rela-tions of the District to the general gov-ernment, the tax assessment, etc., will be

In this connection, and in view of recent occurrences relating to the District's taxation methods, it is interesting to note the attitude which the board, through its committees, has assumed at various times since its organization, twelve years ago. Uniformly these committees have urged that the local assessment of real estate was too high. In 1893 the committee on taxation and assessment reported as follows on this subject to the board:

Assessment Too High.

"In the light of the subsequent course of business, especially in view of the serious | may be taxed. financial stringency and depression, resulting in marked shrinkage of values and no little distress, which have visited our city in common with communities even less favored, the present assessment is seen to be too high. The evil is greatly enhanced, moreover, by the fact that under existing law there is nowhere authority vested to correct injustice and inequalities of assessment, however glaring they may be. The remedy for this state of affairs is to be found only in legislative action."

The committee recommended the passage of a bill, which later became a law largely through the agency of the board, establish-ing a permanent board of assessors, who should likewise constitute a board of re-

In 1894, this law having been enacted, the same committee reported: "Some of those who have expressed themselves on the subject of assessments maintain that the real estate should be assessed always at its full market value, without taking into consideration whether, if so assessed, it would produce much more revenue than is necessary—it might be \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 or more in excess—which course would be unbusinesslike and unreasonable. Only a just and adequate assessment should be placed upon property."

Personal Tax Law Condemned. The committee concurred in the recom-

mendation of Assessor Trimble that the personal tax law should be repealed. In June, 1895, the board passed a resoluand assessment to prepare and cause to be introduced in Congress a bill to repeal all The committee reported in November, 1896, that it had not deemed it wise to at tempt to have the personal tax repeal bill introduced and acted upon during the win-ter previous, as, in view of the evident policy of Congress to transact the mini-mum amount of business, it would have

been useless to attempt to secure favor-The committee's report in 1897 was main-ly taken up with a discussion of the invasions of the organic act which had then begun, the committee strongly urging that the board stoutly resist all such movements to disturb the existing financial relations

Excessive Taxation Demonstrated. In 1898 the committee on taxation and asssment noted the excellent financial owing made by the District auditor in his annual report, with the District enjoying a surplus of revenues, and reported as

"The conclusion we must draw from this exhibit is that the revenues abnormally exceed the expenditures and that the people, therefore, are subjected to the pay-ment of taxes in excess of what should be exacted to meet the expenses and obliga-tions of the government. The labors of the board of assessors in securing just and proper equalizations of assessments upon property have continued to bring about excellent results. In this they have taken a long step toward reaching the maximum that can be accomplished. By making careful and true assessments, in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law, they have, also, reduced the total assessed value of real property, yet, notwithstanding what has been thus accomplished, an excess of taxes is imposed, as stated above, which is a burden that clearly should not be im-posed upon the taxpayers. One remedy is a closer and further reduction of assessments; another is a reduction of the rate. The former seems to be more practicable, so far as present assessments are exces-

The board took up the question of taxation in a comprehensive manner in 1900, and a subcommittee of the committee on taxation and assessments was engaged for some time in going carefully over the provisions of a bill drawn by subordinates of the District Commissioners proposing an elaborate system of license taxes. The result of these labors was the submission of a report to the board which was the fullest study of the subject of taxation in which the organization had yet engaged. After specifically considering the features of the bill, the subcommittee reported as follows its detailed objections to any form of per-

Objections to Personal Taxation. "1. A personal tax is inquisitorial in its

nature, as, indeed, is illustrated by the pending bill. It demands from the owner an exposure of the condition of his business affairs, which exposure, from the soundest business reasons, he may be unwilling to make. Justice to himself and to his creditors may forbid that he should place upon the tax records a detailed statement of his financial condition. Aside from this view of the question, he may entertain a natural shrinking from taking the community into his confidence as to matters in their nature

purely personal.

"2. Because of the reasons above indi-"2. Because of the reasons above indicated, as well as for other reasons entirely human, false returns as to personal property are rendered. The man making a faise return does not commonly fear exposure of his turpitude in such action, and is unable to withstand the temptation to gain an advantage involving no fear of loss. This feeling may not be commendable, but it is at any rate well-nigh universal, and the result is that wherever the enforcement of the personal tax law is attempted, truthful men suffer, while the unscrupulous gain by their unprincipled actions.

"3. Personal taxes are unequal. One business may be of such nature that it can afford to stand the interference and expense of the personal tax; another busi-

expense of the personal tax; another business cannot, and many of those engaged in it are, as a consequence, forced out of their occupations, while monopolies are fos-tered.

Hits the Wrong Persons. A personal tax does not commonly

one of the expenses of his business, and the storekeeper expects out of his receipts to pay his expenses and secure a reasonable profit. Accordingly, he charges and obtains, in addition to such other elements as may enter into the selling price, an amount for the goods he sells which will repay him for the tax and recoup him for the expense of advancing it. If he cannot do this he goes out of business. In the last analysis, therefore, this tax does not fall upon the storekeeper, but upon the consumer. It becomes not a tax upon accumulated wealth, but a tax upon the necessities of life, vitally affecting all classes of the community, and the poor in an infinitely greater degree than the wealthy. Again, if it be sought to tax bonds and money loaned, the holder of the bonds or the lender of money does not pay the tax, but, either in the shape of added commission or of a higher rate of interest, provided to divide the dispersance of the sought to the pay the tax, but, either in the shape of added commission or of a higher rate of interest, provided to divide the dispersance of the sought to tax bonds and the lender of money does not pay the tax, but, either in the shape of added commission or of a higher rate of interest, prosion or of a higher rate of interest, pro-vides in advance for this payment by the borrower. Once more, it happens that the necessitous pay the tax, while the wealthy

"5. A personal tax is always a double

tax, sometimes obviously so, oftentimes not so generally recognized, but always of the same character. Some illustrations have been given, and we may add the following: If a man borrow \$1,000 with which to assist in purchasing a piece of real estate worth \$2,000, and if he pay taxes upon the value of the real estate, and also upon the money borrowed, he would pay twice upon the sum of \$1,000 and a total tax upon a basis of \$3,000, when his actual possessions would be worth but \$2,000. This illustration is obvious and trite, but in a larger though less obvious sense every personal tax is a double tax. Real estate increases in value according to the opporcreases in value according to the oppor-tunity it affords for the possession, preser-vation and production of personal property. Vation and production or personal property. Certain classes of personal property are produced and preserved to the largest possible extent in this country on Wall street, and there we find that the value of land, because of the opportunity thus afforded, reaches the highest possible point. The same rule applies with relation to sites offering the greatest facilities for manufactures. fering the greatest facilities for manufac turing purposes; and, again, the residential portions of our city, where personal property appropriate to the surroundings is gathered together and enjoyed in the largest possible degree, because largely of such fact, exceed in value all other properties similarly used. If, therefore, we tax both the opportunity of producing, preserving and enjoying wealth represented by personal property, and also the thing produced, preserved or enjoyed (personal property), we are, in the truest and largest sense, nflicting double taxation.

Operates Unequally.

"6. All personal property cannot be taxed, and for this reason such a tax operates unequally. If a man's property be invested in government bonds they will escape taxation, while other evidences of ownership

"7. A personal tax may be evaded. It is common where a rigid enforcement of per-sonal property taxation is attempted, for a man, the day before return is made, to exchange other classes of securities for government bonds, free from taxation, and the day after his return is handed in to re-exchange, placing himself upon his former footing and contributing nothing to the public revenues. The same government bonds may be made to do duty many times

over.
"8. The direct effect of the personal tax is to interfere with thrift and throttle industry. To tax articles produced is to diminish their production. To diminish production is to lessen comfort and create squalor.

"9. The assessor can know little of the personal property he assesses, nor can any board of assessor be made large enough to meet the exigencies of the occasion. difference between a \$5 paste dlamond and a \$5,000 gem may not be obvious to the tax be equally valuable in his eyes, while the latest product of a New England loom may seem of a greater worth than a rug which has adorned the palace of the Shah of Per-

The subcommittee brought forward the suggestion that the time was propitious to investigate the possibility of the exemption from taxation, at least partially, of houses occupied by their owners, and reported a resolution favoring it, which, however, was not adopted by the board.

In connection with the report an exhibit

was appended showing the condition of the laws in certain of the states, as derived from public documents and letters received Views in the States.

"New York-The tax upon personalty is miust as between individuals, unjust as beween communities, and, as experience has shown the world, that it is impossible of even approximately just administration. Then why should it be continued? Report for 1898 of Comptroller James A. Roberts "To successfully enact and enforce an equitable law which would reach every description of personal property, and se distribute the burden as to make it light for all, only four things were necessary:
"'First, to amend the constitutions of the

states; second, to amend the Constitution constitution of human nature; fourth, to "The Constitution of the United States would have to be amended, for under it full one-third of the personal property in this city is placed beyond the reach of state

"The constitutions of other states would have to be amended so that their laws shall conform to yours, for you might as well burn down certain business portions of the city as to attempt to enforce such a law in the face of competing rivals with more iberal tax laws.

things would have to be amended, or per-sons and personal property would hide or die, or fly to other countries beyond the reach of your amendments, impelled by the instinct of self-preservation.—Letter from George H. Andrews, commissioner of taxes in New York.

"Massachusetts—The taxation of personal property in the form of securities and investments is thus a failure. It is incom-plete, uncertain, not proportional to means between individuals, grossly unequal in effects in the different parts of the tate. The experience of Massachusetts in this regard is the same as the other states in the Union. Everywhere, without exception, the testimony is that this part of the system of the general property tax is unequal, unsuccessful, often demoralizing to ax officers, always irritating to taxpayers, The commission appointed to inquire into the expediency of revising the tax laws of

the state, report issued October, 1897.

"New Jersey-It is now literally true in New Jersey, as in other states, as has been well said by another, that the only ones who now pay honest taxes on personal property are the estates of decedents, widows and orphans, idiots and lunatics.-Commission to investigate the subject of taxa-tion, appointed by Governor Griggs, reporting in 1897.
"The system (providing for personal taxa-

tion) as it is actually administered, results in debauching the moral sense. It is a school of perjury. It sends large amounts of property into hiding. It drives capital in large quantities from the state. Worst of all, it imposes unjust burdens upon various classes in the community, upon the farmer in the country, all of whose property taxed because it is tangible; upon the man who is scrupulously honest, and upon the guardian and executor and trustee, whose accounts are matters of public record. - Report of taxation commission of

"illinois—The following tables graphically express the demoralization to which Chicago has been reduced by the general property tax, and indicate the goal toward which every community subject to that or a similar system must invariably tend. The ables are direct indictments of assessors tables are direct indictments of assessors and wealthy and influential property owners, and incidentally, they condemn our constitutional principle of taxation itself.

—Report of bureau of labor statistics for

"West Virginia-Things have come to such a condition in West Virginia that as regards paying taxes on this class of prop-crty, it is almost as voluntary, and is conerty, it is almost as voluntary, and is con-sidered pretty much in the same light as donations to the neighboring church or Sunday school. — Tax commission report for 1884.

"Pennsylvania—The establishment of personal taxes by law would "injure the business interests of the city and stop or retard the growth of our industrial establishments."—Report of the committee of the common council of Philadelphia, February, 1871 "California-The experience of California furnishes perhaps the latest example of the utter failure of all schemes for taxing per-

reach those at whom it is directed. For instance, if it be levied upon the stock of a storekeeper, while it may be an immediate drag upon his business and diminish his present ability to meet the demands of his customers, it is not in the end paid by him, but by those who purchase from him. The payment of the personal tax becomes

## We Save You Money on Gas & Oil Heaters.

Customers who have been around comparing prices say they can save from 50c, to \$1.50 by buying the Gas or Ol Heater here. We sell a good many of them-and we sell on small marginsthat's probably the reason we undersell the others.

Good Oil Heaters as low as - - - \$1.50 Improved Oil Heaters at = = = = = Good Gas Heaters as low as = = - \$1.25 4-column Gas Radiators as low as - = \$2.00 Open-face Gas Radiators at - - - \$3.25 All-steel Gas Radiators at - - - \$3.50

This Splendid Filter,



-Clears the water of every impurity and disease germ. Adjusts to the faucet and can be cleaned in an instant. It gives you all the pure water you can use for \$5.50.

Barney & Berry Ice 5

Best Felt Weather Strips, per ft.,

BARBER & ROSS, 11th & G Sts.

#### Premium Stamps= \$10-812-814-75 Street . 715 - Market Space .

#### Clearance Sale on Wraps and Millinery...

A final reduction in prices which puts before you values which are actually sensational. Several bargains in hosiery and heavy-weight

underwear and an offering of wrappers at 1/3 their actual value go to make up Saturday's attractions.

"Auto" Coats. 27-inch Kersey Broadcloth Automobile Coats
—In black, tan and castor—made with velvet
or storm collars; half tight fitting; with and
without yoke; same value others offer at \$10;
for \$5.48.

\$12 and \$15 Auto Coats, \$8.48 42-inch Black, Tan and Castor Kersey Broad-cloth Automobile Coats; half tight fitting; with and without yoke; the same stylish gorments sold elsewhere at \$12 and \$15; for \$5.45.

Misses' & Child's \$7.98 Misses' and Child's All-wool Kersey Automobile Coats, full dress length, and with or without capes; plain or braid trimmed, and in all sizes from 6 to 14 years: in castor, blue and black—at \$2.98; worth \$5 and \$6.

Raglans. \$15 Kersey \$9.48 Raglans = = \$9.48 Lot of very stylish Kersey Broadcloth Rag-lans, in loose and tight-fitting effects; in cas-tor and black; with velvet collars and turned cuffs; with yoke backs and thoroughly fashion-able. Actual value is \$15; choice of these for \$9.48.

Raglans = - \$5.95 Women's Melton Cloth Raglans, in Oxford, black and gray; half tight fitting, with yoke; loose fitting, with yoke; with velvet collars and turned cuffs; lined to waist—\$5.95 instead of \$10 and \$12.50.

## FELT HATS.

for your choice of thousands of Untrimmed Felt Hats, embracing Bright-finish Hats, embracing Bright-finish Hats, emand Camel's Hair effect—in short-backs, ready-to-wear shapes, turbans, sallors, flats, &c.—in all leading colors and black—all of which formerly sold for 50c. to \$2.

#### Wrappers, 75° Worth up to \$2.50.

A lot of odds and ends of Wrappers which remain from the Wrapper sale of the past week; made of heavy flannelette and teazel cloth, with deep flounces, and in most approved styles; with fancy bretelles and blocked ruffles over the shoulders; finished with braid, and some trimmed with ribbon front and back, others are trimmed with velvet and buttons. Values up to \$2.50-

Reduced prices for heavy-weight

## Underwear

19C, for odd lot of Children's Ribbed Vests, with slik drawing tape at neck; finished with pearl buttons; heavily fleeced; in gray and white; Pants to match. Instead of 29c.

SC. for size 18 in Children's Merine Vestr; in gray and white, with French neck and finished with pearl buttons. Rise of 8c. on each succeeding size. 23c. for Boys' Heavily Fleeced-lined Vests, finished with pearl buttons; extra heavy weight.

12½c. Hose, 7½C. One case of Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, with double knees, spliced beels and toes; all sizes. The regular 121/c. values-for 71/c. pair.

All Trimmed Hats Greatly Reduced.

reduced so much that you can now buy a Hat

\$1.48 for \$3 and \$4 Hats. \$2.48 for \$5 to \$7.50 Hats.

utterly fall in reaching private securities of every description. Here and there only have they been returned by some conscien-tious holder.' The city collector was asked by the same commission: 'Does your ex-perience enable you to suggest any effective way of collection?' His answer was: 'No -Maryland report, bureau of labor, 1894." The report of the committee was, with a ew minor changes, adopted by the Board f Trade.

OHIO DEMOCRATS ACTIVE. Permanent State Headquarters Estal

lished at Columbus Yesterday. A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, yester lay says: At a conference of the democratic state central committee with promi-

nent party leaders held here today it was decided to establish permanent state head quarters in Columbus in charge of a salaried secretary and to push the work of the party more vigorously in future campaigns. The call for the meeting was issued by W. J. Frey of Finlay, chairman of the state central committee. In addition to the members of that body, there were present Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, J. L. Zimmerman of Springfield, Charles W. Baker of Cincinnati, former Congressman John J. Lentz and more than

score of other leaders from various sec-

ions of the state. There was a very general sentiment that the party ought to get together and organize more vigorous campaigns. Mayor Johnson and former Congressman Lentz favored the immediate adoption of a declaration of principles. The former advo-cated a declaration for tax reforms and the latter thought 3-cent fares on street rail-ways and municipal ownership ought also o be advocated. The consensus of opinon, however, was against any immediate action with reference to party declarations and the matter went over to a subsequent

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Harvey Gar-ber, Columbus; Charles P. Salen, Cleve-land; Charles W. Baker, Cincinnati; Will-iam Burnett, Springfield, and J. W. Frey, Cleveland. Mr. Garber was elected chairman of the committee, and it was decided to open headquarters in his office in Co-lumbus at once.

UPHELD BY THE MILITARY.

E. G. Rathbone Denies Spending Gov-At the trial of the charges growing out of the Cuban post office frauds today, the examination of Betes G. Rathbone, ex-director general of posts of Cuba, was concluded Counsel for W. H. Reeves, ex-deputy auditor for Cuba, requested the privilege of cross-examining Rathbone, which was accorded. The cross-examination will begin

ing of his residence in El Cerro, Havana, from the postal funds. He said he could not have been expected to furnish his official residence from private funds, that he had not known how long he was going to remain in Cuba, and Gen. John R. Brooke, ex-military governor of Cuba, and Gen. Wm. Ludlow, ex-military governor of the city of Havana, had furnished their offi-cial residences from government funds. Rathbone said his superiors knew of the expenditures in this respect, and had not nade objections thereto, and that these bills were only for moneys spent for house-furnishings and not on his private account. The examination of a bill from a New York department store showed that fifty pairs of hose, which it was alleged Rath-bone bought for his private use, read fifty bone bought feet of hose.

The examination of Rathbone did not bring out any strong points for the government, the matters touched upon involvng only small amounts, compared with the large amount of embezziement alleged. In most of the incidents taken up during Rathbone's examination, it was only a question of whether he had been authorized to make the conditional transfer of th zed to make the expenditures in question. The matter of the expenses of the witnesses who have been brought here from hesses who have been brought here from the United States to testify in these cases is now worrying the post office officials. The clerk of a New York hotel, one of the witnesses who was brought here to show that Rathbone had lived extravagantly while at his hotel, has put in a bill to the government of \$40 a day for expenses, while the extras charged bring the total for two weeks to about \$1,000.

Major Wm. A. Nichols, 21st Infantry, and Capt. B. W. Dunn, ordnance department, have been appointed a board of survey to ascertain and fix the responsibility for any deficiencies or damage to quartermaster's property received at the quartermas-ter's depot, Philadelphia, during the pres-ent calendar year.

IT'S FUN

To be Well! Leave Coffee, Use POSTUM.

DONE